

## FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA NOW ENGAGED IN ACTUAL WARFARE; FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN FORCE

### CLIMATIC BURSTS HURL WATERS DOWN MONUMENT CREEK TO DEMORALIZE ALL TRAFFIC

### Buildings Destroyed, Water Mains Snapped, Roads and Farms Washed Out; To- tal Damage May Reach \$100,000

Terrible cloudbursts near Edgerton, 10 miles north of Colo-  
springs, accompanied by heavy rains all over the region,  
yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock sent an immense volume  
of water rushing down Monument creek, tearing out bridges  
and water mains, demoralizing railroad traffic, washing out  
roads and causing damage that will cost the city and county  
individual property owners more than \$100,000.

Major McKesson, last estimated that the damage done  
by the cloudbursts would prob-  
ably reach \$100,000.

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of the storm, when Santa Fe train No.  
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### ONE KILLED, TWO HURT IN WRECK NORTH OF CITY

### SANTA FE TRAIN RUNS INTO SOFT TRACK

### E. A. Bartholomew Picked Up Dead; J. H. Shaw Believed Fatally Injured

E. A. Bartholomew of Kan-  
sas City, express messenger,  
was instantly killed, and John  
H. Shaw of Denver, engineer,  
was perhaps fatally injured  
when Santa Fe train No. 11, a fast pas-  
senger from Kansas City, was wrecked  
near Summers station, 10 miles north  
of Colorado Springs, at 3:52 o'clock  
yesterday afternoon. Water from a  
heavy cloudburst, an hour previous,  
undermined the embankment and  
caused the wreck, the tracks sliding  
into the ditch under the weight of the  
train.

Mrs. Alexander L. Dade, wife of  
Major Dade, U. S. A., now on duty in  
Veracruz, Mex., was the only pas-  
senger injured. She was forcibly  
thrown against a stationer door on a  
rear Pullman, sustaining painful  
bruises on face and neck and a severe  
nervous shock.

A heavy engine, pulling the train,  
was derailed and Engineer Shaw  
pinned beneath the cab of the locomotive  
and severely scalded from head  
to foot. Fireman W. B. Morehouse of  
La Junta, on the same engine, saved  
his life by jumping.

A light engine in front was par-  
tially overturned. Engineer Ed Stuart  
and Fireman H. J. Hickie, both of  
Denver, were scalded with their lives.  
A second light engine and another  
were telescoped into a baggage car, im-  
mediately behind the engine, and both  
overturned. J. D. Sommers of Denver,  
traveling train inspector, and J. E.  
Epps of Colorado Springs, porter, who  
were riding in the smoker, experienced  
miraculous escapes. Two mail clerks,  
Win Stanley and Ed Neff, in the pack-  
age car, were crushed to death when  
the cars were telescoped.

### Pullmans Remain on Track

None of the five Pullmans and three  
chair cars left the tracks. About 200  
passengers were on the train.

A relief crew, with Dr. G. W. Spicer,  
was rushed to the wreck from this  
city. The train was brought back at  
6 o'clock and Shaw taken to St. Fran-  
cisco hospital, where it was said he had  
but slight chance for recovery.

Bartholomew was a brother of F. A.  
Bartholomew, city treasurer of Colo-  
rado Springs. He is survived by a wife  
and two daughters, Mrs. Mamie Clark  
of Pueblo and Miss Ruth Bartholo-  
mew.

(Continued on Page Five)

### WOMAN GIVEN POISON IN MISTAKE FOR MEDICINE

### Telephoned Order Was for "Laxol" but "Laxol" is Administered to Mrs. Mary J. McCombs

A dose of a poisonous disinfectant,  
administered under the mistaken be-  
lief that it was a castor oil preparation,  
which had been ordered, yesterday  
caused the death of Mrs.  
Mary J. McCombs, 52 years old, at her  
home, 24 South Wabash avenue.

The drug was given to Mrs. Mc-  
Combs at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.  
She was at once seized with convul-  
sions, but rallied slightly, and it was  
not until 6 o'clock in the afternoon,  
when it was too late for any hope of  
saving her life, that these at her be-  
side informed they had given her a  
poison and not the medicine they  
thought they were administering. Mrs.  
McCombs died at 8:30 o'clock.

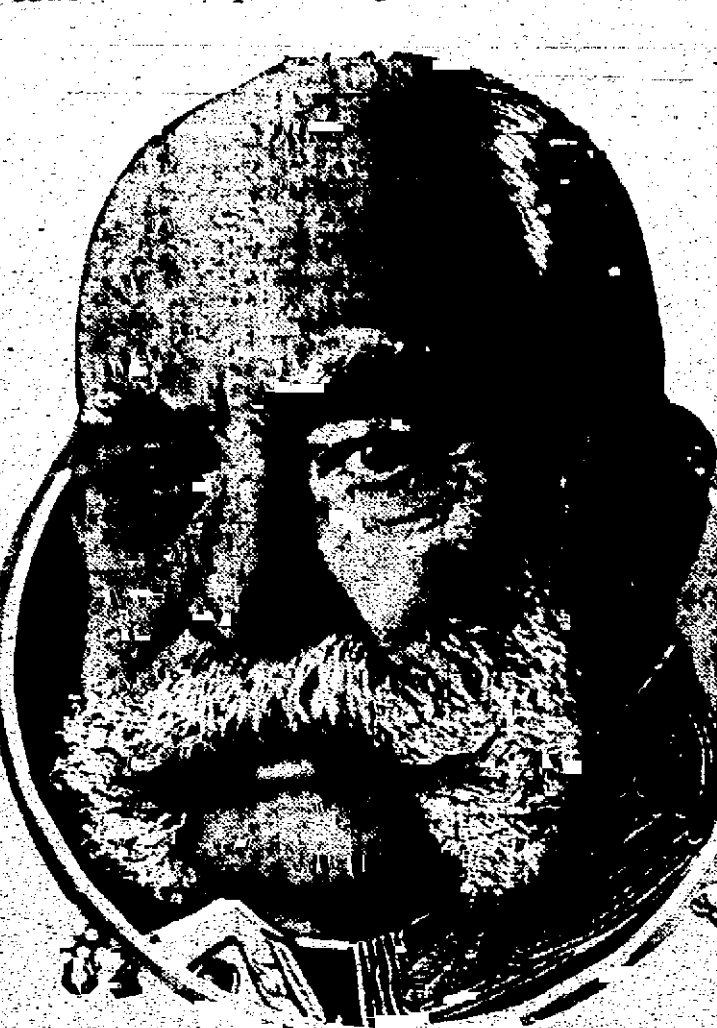
The mistake which caused her death  
was due to the similarity in the names  
of "Laxol" and "Laxolol," which was pro-  
nounced over the telephone by a mis-  
take. Mrs. McCombs had been subject to bilious  
attacks for some time, was taken ill  
Saturday night, and yesterday morning  
her physician recommended that  
she be given "Laxol," a castor oil  
preparation. He telephoned an order  
for the medicine to a drug store. The  
clerk who took the order misunder-  
stood it and sent "Laxol," a disinfectant  
and antiseptic, compounded with  
castor oil, carbolic acid and other sub-  
stances. Bottles containing it are usu-  
ally labeled "Caution" or "Poison."

Mrs. McCombs had lived in this city  
for 25 years. She is survived by three  
daughters—H. M. McCombs, John T. Mc-  
Combs and Joseph C. McCombs—all of  
this city.

Coroner Boyle will make an investi-  
gation into the circumstances of Mrs.  
McCombs' death.

(Continued on Page Three)

### Austrian Emperor Reported Assassinated



LONDON, Aug. 3.—(Monday).—The Daily Chronicle publishes a report that  
Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been assassinated. This has not been  
confirmed. The Austrian emperor precipitated the present European crisis by  
his ultimatum to Serbia.

## BANKERS COOPERATING WITH THE NATION TO AVERT CRISIS

### McAdoo and Williams in New York to Confer With Financial Experts; Others Enroute to Capital to See Pres. Wilson

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Secretary William G. McAdoo of  
the treasury department came to New York tonight on instruc-  
tions from President Wilson in an effort to assist the great  
financial interests to avert a serious crisis. With Mr. McAdoo  
were John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency,  
Charles S. Hamlin and William P. Harding, members of the  
federal reserve board.

The conference between the Wash-  
ington officials and the bankers was  
in session until midnight. At its close  
Secretary McAdoo made a statement,  
in which he said:

"Arrangements were perfected for  
the issuance by New York banks of  
\$100,000,000 of additional currency,  
if required, to enable them to respond to  
calls of their correspondent banks  
throughout the country for money to  
meet the demands for crop moving and  
other purposes. It is my intention to  
permit the issuance of similar currency  
to banks in other sections of the coun-  
try upon their application to the treas-  
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### Government Takes Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The vast  
machinery of the federal government  
was turned today toward the perfec-  
tion of plans to fortify the American  
banking system so that the nation's  
share in the financial burden of the  
war would be lightened.

The explanation of this would ap-  
pear to be that Germany and France  
are each seeking to throw upon the  
other the onus of beginning the war.  
In fact, while the nations of Europe  
are fighting at each other's throats,  
they are vying with each other in pro-  
tecting their desire to maintain peace  
and they repudiate the responsibility  
for plunging the whole continent into  
bloodshed.

### ENGLISH OPINION FAVORS POSITION OF FRANCE

In this remarkable situation, France,  
according to British opinion, has the  
stronger justification. She certainly  
was the last to mobilize and seems to  
have taken the greatest precautions to  
avoid frontier collisions.

On the other hand, Germany, in ad-  
dition to invading French territory  
without making a formal declaration  
of war, has violated the neutrality of  
Luxembourg and declines to give any  
pledge to respect Belgian neutrality.

The efforts of the British ambas-  
sador at Berlin to obtain such an un-  
derstanding have been wasted. It is dif-  
ficult to see how Great Britain can  
avoid being drawn into the conflict  
to protect Belgian and Dutch neu-  
trality, and on this point Premier As-  
quith is firmly fixed.

(Continued on Page Two)

### GERMANS INVADING FRANCE ON 44TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST BATTLE IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN STRUGGLE

### Two Forces Reported to Be Converging on French Capital From the West; Are Repulsed With Heavy Losses in Preliminary Encounter

LONDON, August 2.—The German in-  
vasion of France has begun, accord-  
ing to authentic information received  
in London today, without so far as  
is known, a declaration of war having  
been made.

Two German forces are now con-  
verging from the east in the direction  
of the French capital.

German troops have crossed the  
French frontier at a point near the  
village of Ciry, between Nancy and  
Strasbourg, and the German soldiers  
who last night invaded the Grand  
Duchy of Luxembourg, neutral territory  
between Belgium and Germany, are re-  
ported as marching on the French for-  
tified town of Longwy.

### Circus Data

Street parade of the Farnum &  
Sons circus leaves show grounds  
at Yampa street at 10 o'clock and  
will proceed as follows: Yampa to  
Webb street, Williamette, Tabor, Pike,  
Pike avenue, Cascade, Cucharas,  
Tejon, Williamette, Wabash and  
Yampa.

There will be two performances  
2 p. m. and 8 p. m. The doors will  
be open one hour before the per-  
formance begins.

Seats go on sale this morning at  
the Robinson drug store at the busy  
corner.

## FRANCE AND GERMANY NOW FIGHTING, ALTHOUGH WAR HAS NOT BEEN DECLARED

### Each Trying to Place Responsi- bility of Beginning Hostilities on Other; Now in Deadlock

## RUSSIANS POUR INTO KAISER'S DOMAIN FROM THE NORTHEAST

### Naval Battle in North Sea Reported; Ger- man Warships Seize Ocean Liners; England to Declare Self Today

### SITUATION IN EUROPEAN CRISIS

Four great European nations—Germany, France, Rus-  
sia and Austria-Hungary—engaged in actual war.

German soldiers invade France and are reported to  
have been repulsed.

Russians pour into Germany from northeast; famous  
Cossacks crowding Kaiser's soldiers.

Naval battle reported in North sea between German  
and French fleets.

Number of ocean liners seized by German men-of-war;  
Russian vessel seizes German ship in Chinese waters.

England will declare policy in present crisis today; al-  
ready has prepared for any eventualities.

Great Britain calls out naval reservists and sends war-  
ships to North sea to rescue fishing vessels.

German and French aviators fight in midair.

American bankers cooperating with nation to avert  
financial crash.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Four great pow-  
ers of Europe, Austria-Hungary, Rus-  
sia, France and Germany, are now  
engaged in actual warfare, but two of  
them, France and Germany, not only  
have not declared war against each  
other, but have not even severed diplomatic relations.

This is despite the fact that Germany's  
ultimatum to France has either been  
ignored or rejected.

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# RUSSIANS INVADE GERMANY FROM EAST, WHILE KAISER'S SOLDIER'S MARCH ON FRANCE

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Russia has begun the invasion of German territory. Russian forces having crossed the German frontier at Schwinden, southeast of Bialla, while last night a Russian patrol entered Germany near Eichenreid, in Posen. The Russian column which crossed the frontier at Schwinden was accompanied by artillery.

Two squadrons of Russian Cossacks are riding in the direction of Johannesburg in east Prussia, 15 miles from the frontier.

The Russian patrol which entered near Eichenreid attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge over the Warthe. The attack was repulsed. Two Germans were slightly wounded.

The above information was given out by the imperial staff.

The staff at the same time said that the invasion near Schwinden showed that war had actually begun.

**French Aviator Drops Bomb.**

A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Luxembourg. Bavaria, according to an announcement. The authorities added that this action was a crime against the rights of man, as there has been no declaration of war.

Emperor William came to Berlin this afternoon from Potsdam. He traveled in an open automobile and was greeted out by the imperial staff.

His majesty was followed in other automobiles by the crown prince, Prince Henry of Bavaria, his brother, and other princes.

Later in the afternoon, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, drove to the imperial palace. He was heartily cheered by the populace.

The receipt of war news at the Bourse gave occasion for enthusiastic demonstrations.

## FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA NOW IN ACTUAL WARFARE

(Continued from Page One.)

quith's official announcement in parliament is awaited with intense anxiety, the British public being no longer under any illusions as to the gravity of the crisis which transcends anything in their experience.

**GREAT BRITAIN FULLY PREPARED TO STRIKE**

The least observant man in London today could not fail to be impressed with the fact that something tremendous was happening. Short of actual formal mobilization, the British government is making all necessary steps to meet a situation unprecedented in the nation's history.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm outside Buckingham palace to-night. A crowd of 5,000 or 6,000 persons gathered before the palace sang the national anthem and called for King George, who, with Queen Mary, appeared on a balcony and bowed in response to cheers given for him and France.

News of the progress of hostilities is vague and conflicting owing to the severe censorship everywhere imposed. It is alleged that the Germans poured into Luxembourg 100,000 men, who will concentrate on the French frontier.

Actual invasions of France occurred at Nancy and Longwy, while a battle is reported to have taken place at Nancy.

**SERBIA LOST SIGHT OF IN PRESENT CRISIS**

From the Russo-German frontier came reports that Russians invaded Germany near Schwinden.

Serbia, the original cause of the upheaval seems to have been almost lost sight of. The Austrians, according to reports from Nish, have virtually ceased operations against Serbia in order to meet the greater danger in Russia.

Montenegro has mobilized to assist Serbia and is reported to be bombarding Cattaro in Dalmatia.

Various rumors are current of naval movements. But none of them is reliable.

The government took three measures for defense today, none of them inconsistent with the policy of remaining outside the conflict if that should be her policy. The naval reserves and naval marine pensioners were called out by proclamation. The territorial army have just assembled at the training camps for annual practice, were ordered back to their headquarters. The home secretary prohibited air flights over

### THE ENTIRE KINGDOM AND TERRITORIAL WATERS, EXCEPT BY MILITARY CRAFT.

**ALL OF THE MEASURES ARE PURELY DEFENSIVE**

All these measures are purely defensive. Great Britain would feel obliged to take them with a great war raging close to her shores, even if there was no question of her participation.

Germany took charge of all the cable offices in the kingdom tonight. All code messages were prohibited even to Australia. The telephone communication with the continent was stopped entirely. The Brussels telephone, which was the last line working, is silent to-night.

The king issued a proclamation declaring a moratorium for a month and the suspension of the banking act tomorrow appears assured. Parliament probably will pass a bill for a loan for defensive purposes to the amount of \$250,000,000. A rise in price of foodstuffs is expected tomorrow, although the board of trade has issued a reassuring statement that there is a supply of four months in the country.

**NEWSPAPERS CONFRONTED WITH PAPER FAMINE NOW**

The newspapers of England are confronted with the possibility of a paper famine. Most of them depend upon the Scandinavian countries for stock and have only a few weeks' stores in the country and shipping in the North sea is paralyzed. The Socialists and a section of the labor union men are strong for peace. Peace meetings were held today in Trafalgar square and Hyde park. J. Keir Hardie exhorted the workers to inaugurate a general strike against the war.

The railway stations are filled with naval reservists in bright uniforms, training for the coast stations. Officials raided the streets today and commandeered the latest and most powerful motor vehicles, turning out the passengers and ordering the drivers to proceed to naval and military headquarters, where the cars were to be used for military and Red Cross purposes.

**TWO STEAMERS SEIZED BY GERMAN FLEET**

Reports have reached Hull that the Wilson liner Castro and the freight steamer Saxon, loaded with coal, have been seized in German waters. All sailings to German ports have been canceled. Steamers have left Hull to bring back the fishing fleet from the North sea. The railways have canceled all excursions and most of the trains running to ports connecting with France have been discontinued. London remains extraordinarily calm. Such scenes of enthusiasm as were witnessed at the time of the Beer war have been almost lacking.

The business world looks forward to this week's developments with the greatest anxiety. Monday is a bank holiday, fortunately, and thus the banks will have time to make arrangements against a possible rise on Tuesday.

**THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN TOURISTS IN LONDON**

Not even at the height of the tourist season are there more Americans in London than tonight. In addition to those who are spending a holiday here and the crowds coming from the continent to get away from war, tourists arrived today who started for the continent in the last few days but found it impossible to get further than Calais and other coast towns. Steamers from France and Belgium are crowded with refugees.

In escaping from the dangers that now beset the traveler abroad, they have encountered a lesser danger which, however, they find inconvenient and embarrassing. Although the pockets of many of them are full of American and English banknotes and bills, they might as well have nothing, for only gold and silver are taken anywhere.

**FLIGHT FROM PARIS HAS ALMOST BECOME A PANIC**

The flight from Paris has become almost a panic. One of the Americans who arrived from the French capital today said the train which left Paris at 9 o'clock last night was jammed with Americans.

Many of them went to the station as early as 3 o'clock in the afternoon and stood for hours waiting for a chance to get aboard. The heat was intense and there was much suffering among the children, but nobody would give up his place. Nobody would give up his place.

When the train was drawn up there was a frantic rush for the cars, and what is described as almost a pitched battle took place, the strongest gaining the victory and climbing into the cars. Baggage was abandoned in the rush and some of the passengers arrived in London without even a change of linen.

The panic has been enhanced by the closing of a number of the smaller Paris hotels and the report that others are about to close, owing to the French servants being called to the colors. The German and other foreign servants employed in these hotels left several days ago.

**OSCAR STRAUS AND WIFE ARE STRANDED IN PARIS**

Among the guests at one of the big hotels in Paris, which has already closed, were Oscar Straus, the former American ambassador to Turkey, and his wife, who decided to motor to Depeze. Some doubt is expressed as to whether anyone attempting to motor to the coast will get through, as the authorities are seizing all automobiles.

All the way from Paris to Calais the passengers saw French soldiers making their way to the concentration points. It was impossible to obtain food on the train or steamer and it was a tired and hungry lot of tourists who reached London early this morning.

There is considerable uneasiness among Americans anxious to return home because of the report which is confirmed by the Cunard Steamship company that the Mauretania which sailed for New York from Liverpool on Saturday will be recalled. If Great Britain becomes engaged in war, the government has issued a proclamation postponing the payment of certain bills of exchange. The colonial office has received cablegrams from the Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, and the Earl of Liverpool, governor of New Zealand, expressing the decision of those colonies should Great Britain become involved in war to put forth every effort and make every sacrifice necessary to maintain the honor and integrity of the empire.

## FRANCE CHARGES THAT GERMANY HAS VIOLATED NEUTRALITY PACT Sends Troops Into Luxemburg Contrary to Provisions of Treaty of London

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Paul Cambon, the French ambassador at London, has issued an official declaration throwing on Germany sole responsibility for the present situation and anything which may ensue. He says that Germany has not declared war and that the German ambassador has not left Paris, yet the German troops are invading France.

"Our pacific intentions," he adds, "may be judged from the fact that although we knew what was going on we withdrew the French troops 10 kilometers from the frontier in order to prevent a conflict."

The ambassador remains the general facts in the situation and concludes: "It is well that at the beginning of the world should know these facts."

**France Blames Germany.**

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The French embassy in London today issued the following statement:

"German troops have invaded Luxemburg, violating its neutrality. This neutrality was established by a treaty negotiated and signed in London, April, 1867. Ratifications of this treaty were exchanged in London May 30, 1867. Article II of it reads as follows: 'The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg will be a state perpetually neutral. The powers which sign the present treaty declare themselves as bound to respect this neutrality, and to make it respected by others. This neutrality is placed under the guarantee of the powers which have signed this treaty.'"

Continuing, the statement of the embassy says:

**Germany Violates Pact.**

"The British ambassador at Berlin asked the German secretary of state for foreign affairs whether Germany was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium. The German secretary of state for foreign affairs declared he was not able to answer. The neutrality of Belgium has been established by a treaty signed in London. The German ambassador at St. Petersburg notified Russia of the declaration of war by his government when negotiations were pending between Austria-Hungary and Russia, and at the very moment when Austria-Hungary had declared she was prepared to consider the matter of the Austro-Serb conflict with Serbia or with a neutral power on behalf of Serbia."

**Breaks Faith With France.**

"The German ambassador at Paris yesterday morning had an interview with the French prime minister concerning the Austro-Serb conflict and the especially about the decision reached

by Austria-Hungary to consider the matter with Serbia or with a neutral power speaking in behalf of Serbia. In spite of this, on the afternoon of the same day war was declared by Germany on Russia.

France was asked what she would do in case of war between Germany and Russia and the German ambassador at Paris began to prepare everything for his departure from the French capital.

"July 31, Germany called to the flag the last five classes of her reservists. This she could do by means of the special law proclaimed by Germany, which permitted her to keep this news secret. Consequently, on July 31, mobilization was going on in Germany."

"In spite of this, France waited until August 1, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to order a general mobilization. This was done for the purpose of making it clear that she was not the aggressive power, and also that she might be able to claim British support."

"General mobilization was ordered in France, August 1, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The first day of mobilization began August 2, at midnight."

**Telegram to Embassy.**

The French embassy has received the following statement from M. Viviani, the French premier:

"I have just sent the following telegram to the French minister at Luxemburg: 'Will you inform the premier that in conformity with the treaty in London of 1867 the government of the republic intends to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg, as has been shown by her attitude. The violation of this neutrality by Germany is of such a nature as to oblige France to take into account the care of her defense and her interests.'"

"The premier of Luxemburg has protested to the German government. Viviani's telegram continues, and has informed the German ambassador at the embassy in Paris that early this morning the German troops entered Luxemburg territory by the Wesseling and Remich bridges and marched toward the southern part of the country and the capital. They sent armored trains with the troops and ammunition toward this point. The French commander at Petit Croix, on the Luxemburg frontier (12 miles from Beifort), has informed the government that the Germans opened fire on the French post there."

"Two German cavalry officers have been killed at Roncevaux, about six miles on the French side of the boundary."

## BANKERS COOPERATING WITH THE NATION TO AVERT CRISIS

(Continued on Page Two.)

European war would be distributed on many shoulders and its direct effects minimized. Conferences at the White house and treasury departments, at which the foreign and domestic aspect of the situation were discussed, continued last night in the departure for New York of Secretary McAdoo and Controller of the Currency Williams.

These two men have all the government authority to put in operation the plan which congress designed years ago for such situations as the present, by which the national banks of the country can obtain \$500,000,000 in currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act with which to face any conditions and meet any obligations.

**Country in Good Shape.**

Mr. McAdoo, before he left, declared that he considered the country to be in excellent shape to take care of itself, and there was not the slightest reason for any feeling of alarm.

President Wilson, who discussed the situation at luncheon with Secretary McAdoo, is confident that any condition which arises can be met without great difficulty.

Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Williams will confer with financiers in New York as soon as possible, and these conferences are expected to strengthen the spirit of cooperation between the government and the banks, looked upon here as one of the hopeful signs of the day.

Mr. McAdoo may return to Washington late tomorrow, in time to meet representatives of clearing house associations of Chicago and St. Louis, now en route to the capital at his invitation.

**Hit New York First.**

In official circles here the feeling was evident that any unusual strain will be manifest first in New York, and both the president and Mr. McAdoo were anxious that the highest government financial authority be on the ground.

Before Mr. McAdoo left Washington the treasury shipped out of \$100,000,000 of the Aldrich-Vreeland currency, which will be in the vaults of the subtreasury tomorrow ready for the New York banks.

An announcement was made at the White house tonight that Attorney General McReynolds had advised the president that the federal reserve board cannot be organized without its full legal membership.

This was taken to mean that an extraordinary effort will be made in the next few days to secure the confirmation of Paul M. Warburg as a member of the board. The president is expected also to send to the senate tomorrow the name of the man he has selected to take the place which was to have been filled by Thomas D. Jones of Chicago.

**Confirmation to Be Soon.**

In view of the present situation, it was believed tonight that unless there are unforeseen developments the consent of the senate to the confirmation will not be long withheld.

**Chicago Adapts System.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Chicago banks will go on a clearing house certificate basis tomorrow, and savings depositors will be required to give notices of withdrawal of their accounts. This action was decided upon tonight by a committee of four bankers representing the Chicago Clearing House association.

**TWO TRAINS FOR CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP**

Leave 8:30 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. Get back 4:00 p. m. and 5:00 p. m. A. M.

## Semi-Annual Shoe Clearance

**Men's Low Shoes**

All \$6.00 J. & M. Oxfords at ..... \$4.95  
All \$5.00 Ralston and Douglas Oxfords at ..... \$3.75  
All \$4.50 Ralston and Douglas Oxfords at ..... \$3.60  
All \$4.00 Ralston and Douglas Oxfords at ..... \$2.95  
All \$3.50 Douglas Oxfords at ..... \$2.35  
307 pairs \$3.50 and \$4.00 Ralston and Douglas Patent Leather Oxfords, in button and lace, at ..... \$2.45  
93 pairs of Canvas Shoes and Oxfords, \$1.50 and \$2.00 grades, at ..... 75c

**Women's Low Shoes**

All \$4.50 Sorosis and Restshu Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$3.95  
All \$4.00 Sorosis and Restshu Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$2.75  
All \$3.50 Sorosis and Restshu Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$2.35  
All \$3.00 Sorosis and Restshu Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$2.10  
All \$2.50 Sorosis and Restshu Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$1.75  
One special lot of Sorosis Pumps and Oxfords, \$3.50 and \$4.00 grades, at ..... \$2.30  
All White Canvas and Nubuck Pumps, Oxfords and High Shoes at ..... 1/2 PRICE

**Misses' and Children's Shoes**

All \$2.50 Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$1.95  
All \$2.25 Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$1.65  
All \$2.00 Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$1.45  
All \$1.75 Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$1.30  
All \$1.50 Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$1.20  
All \$1.25 Pumps and Oxfords at ..... \$1.00

This includes Mary Janes and Dolly Ankle Pumps in all leathers.

One special lot of Piehler \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 Pumps and Oxfords at ..... 1/2 PRICE  
All Misses' and Children's White Canvas Pumps at ..... 1/2 PRICE

**Boys' Low Shoes 1/2 Price**

All Boys' Oxfords, in tan, gunmetal, patent leather, button and lace, at ..... 1/2 PRICE  
73 pairs of Boys' Canvas High Shoes, \$1.50 and \$2.00 grades, at ..... 75c



## Can Germany Defeat France as Easily as She Did in 1870?

**French Army Vastly Superior to What It Was Then, Als Germans Have Made Great Improvement, United States Army Officer Makes Comparison**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Developments in the German campaign against France impress the army general staff here with the similarity of the German advance, as recorded in today's dispatches, to the move made exactly 44 years ago, at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, with the important difference that when it was the great Second army corps of France which took the initiative, crossing the border to attack the Germans at Saarbrücken, only to receive a stunning check.

By a singular coincidence it was on August 2 that the battle of Saarbrücken took place. It was followed by the withdrawal of the French army under Bismarck to Metz, where it was shut up for many months, only to be obliged in the end to capitulate to the German forces.

**Move Along Old Lines.**

The fact that the German staff has chosen again to strike against France in the very same place where the victorious campaign of 1870 was initiated, has led the experts here to the conclusion that it is Germany's intention to repeat closely the strategic movements which were crowned with the capture of the French capital eight months later.

But the observers here are doubtful of the success of such a plan at present. It is pointed out that the French army is a very different fighting instrument from the ill-organized and insufficiently equipped force which went out to defeat 44 years ago. In artillery alone, it is said, the French are greatly superior to the Germans, and while the levies are perhaps not as well set up and smart in appearance as the Teutonic soldiers, it was said by a member of the general staff, who had personally visited both armies within the last year, that the men under the tricolor were possessed of a certain loose-jointed activity, that promised to make them most formidable foes.

**French Are Enthusiastic.**

It was also pointed out that the French, while sufficiently enthusiastic, are no longer filled with the abandon which led them to destruction in the 1870, but are now proceeding with caution in their plans and are likely to offer much more stubborn resistance. Experts here think it inconceivable that the French strategists should not have made certain against the repetition of the terrible mistakes which led Bismarck's army to its downfall.

On the other hand, the Germans have for years practiced on paper, and as far as possible in field maneuvers, the movements to be made on every square of the war map. They are well acquainted with the strength of the French fortresses designed to prevent their advance; their system is a nearly perfect as human foresight can make it, and if they fall now at the outset, it will not be for lack of the most perfect equipment that the work of a quarter of a century has been able to devise.

**Sudden Blow Is Object.**

Commenting on today's reports of the advance on Creix, military experts expressed the opinion that if the advance is the actual beginning of an invasion of French territory, it is believed that the purpose of the German staff is to make a desperate and formidable attempt to crush through the French lines of defense before they can be fully formed and organized, and make a lightninglike campaign against Paris itself with the greater part of the German army.

It is believed here that the German staff is that this can be done before France's ally, Russia, can actually mobilize and get her vast army down way to attack Germany on the eastern frontier, and it is said that the Germans have the best of information as to the real resources and weaknesses of the Russian troops, and are confident that the lack of proper transportation facilities and equipment are certain to make the task of mobilization a very slow and imperfect undertaking.

**Depending on Austrians.**

Then, the Germans also are counting on their allies, the Austrians, to worry the Russians sufficiently to delay a really dangerous attack from the east. For it is not believed that the small Serbian army can completely absorb the latent offensive powers of the Austrians. It follows as a natural development of that plan of campaign, that if the German onset on France is successful, the bulk of the army then will be immediately transported across Germany to attack so much of the Russian army as may have been able to force its way over the powerful line of fortifications which guard the German eastern frontier.

The impression prevails among the experts that in the beginning, at least, neither Great Britain nor Italy will figure greatly in the military problem, even if they declare war, and that the British fleet will be fully occupied in keeping the German ships of war sealed up at Kiel.

## European War Bulletins

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—(Via Brussels).—The small cruiser Aushurg has sent the following report to Berlin by wireless:

"Am bombarding the naval harbor at Libau, and am engaged with the enemy's cruisers. The naval port of Libau is in flames."

Libau is one of the principal seaports of Russia and is located on the Baltic, 100 miles or more north of the German coast. It is fortified and used as an arsenal by the navy.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—(Monday).—The decisions of the British cabinet, which are to be announced by Premier Asquith today, are of a comprehensive character. They deal not only with the naval and military preparations, but with the whole fabric of national credit and food supply.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The pope has ordered Catholics throughout the world to offer prayers in the churches for peace.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Belgium in which she offers an entente provided Belgium facilitates the movements of German troops.

ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 2.—According to advices received here, 100,000 German troops are crossing the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and concentrating on the French frontier near Liege. Frontier engagements are reported, in which the Germans are said to have lost. More than 25,000 men are engaged in digging trenches in front of the German and French positions.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—(Monday).—Russia has seized a German steamer at Vladivostok.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—(Via Brussels).—The Russian ambassador at Berlin has been handed his passports.

BELFORT, France, Aug. 2.—The Germans opened fire on the French posts at Petit Croix today. Details of the engagement are not known.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—(Monday).—Grand Duke Nicholas, Nicholas, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army. It was first reported that the emperor would take command.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—(Monday).—The emperor has specially summoned the privy council to consider Japan's attitude with relation to the European war. The emperor has asked Lieutenant General Oka, the minister of war, to report to him on the condition of the army.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The News of the World says it has received a wireless communication to the effect that heavy firing is proceeding in the North sea. The newspaper presumes that German and French fleets are engaged.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—The German consul in Atlanta today issued a call for all German reservists residing in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, to report to him immediately.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—All British army and navy reservists in America are to be called out. Instructions to this effect were received here today from the British foreign office by Acting Consul General Newberry. Many of the reservists, it is expected, will sail for England on the steamer Lusitania next Tuesday.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The territorial have been summoned back from their training camps to headquarters. The territorial are similar in organization to the National Guard in the United States.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—The warship Ashoro of the Pacific today showed active preparations for war. The British Asiatic fleet is concentrating at Hong Kong, and the German warships in Asiatic waters are making every preparation for possible eventualities and are ready to sail at a moment's notice. The Japanese harbors until further notice. A second cabinet meeting was held today.

CETTINJE, Aug. 2.—King Nicholas has signed a decree for the mobilization of the Montenegrin army.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The railway service between France and Spain has ceased. As a consequence many Spanish tourists are stranded in France and Germany. A number of British and German vessels are remaining in Spanish harbors until further notice. A second cabinet meeting was held today.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—An imperial rescript issued today, gives the rank of lieutenant in the army to all cadets in the military academies at Wienerneustadt and Modling.



# Mid-Season Clearance of all E.&W. and Arrow Shirts

\$1.50 Shirts, now... \$1.15  
 \$2.00 and \$2.50 Shirts, now... \$1.35  
 \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shirts, now... \$1.85  
 \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shirts, now... \$2.45

## and Straw Hats 1/2 Price

**Gorton's**  
 11 S. Tejon 11 S. Tejon  
 (City & State Sp. Men.)

# SURE, GLAD TO



We will be glad to call for your laundry. Phone 1085 or 1086.

## The Pearl Laundry

15 W. BLOU  
 We Use Ivory Soap

### FOR YOUR BEST INTERESTS

It is not wise for you to have a dealer in spectacles to speculate with your eyes. Go to a specialist that bears a good reputation.  
**GEO. LOME LINO, Optometrist**  
 Rooms 1, 3 and 5 Nichols Block  
 20 S. Tejon. Over Woolworth's 10c Store

# ING AND CALLS OUT RESERVISTS OF BRITISH NAVY

### (Continued From Page One)

port in Norfolk, England, the British steamer *Saxon* which left Kings Lynn last Thursday with a cargo of coal for Brunswick, Prussia, has been overtaken by the German navy and diverted to Cuxhaven.

A cablegram today from Gibraltar said a French fleet consisting of 12 vessels passed through the Strait of Gibraltar today, bound east.

### Call Made on Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 2.—The royal naval reserves have been called upon by the British admiralty for service. The Canadian government today was officially notified of the call, which is interpreted as meaning that the British navy will be engaged soon.

### The royal naval reserves are officers and seamen of the merchant service who have taken a special course of training in the British navy, have received a certificate of competence and have pledged themselves to answer a call to serve in the navy. They are scattered all over the world, there now being many thousands of them in New York and other American ports. This is the first time such a call ever has been made, and it is considered most significant.

## GERMANS INVADE FRANCE

### (Continued From Page One)

munication between Brussels and Luxembourg has been severed.

By the treaty of London, signed in 1867, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was declared neutral territory. Its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

### Longwy is a fortified town of France on the Belgium frontier, 40 miles north-west of Metz in Germany.

### Get into Seize Station

A train of German soldiers arrived at a station at Luxembourg during the night. The troops seized the station and the bridges on the Treves and Trier-Vierges line in order to insure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy.

After these seizures the soldiers proceeded to the barracks. The major of the Luxembourg volunteers protested against the violation of neutrality but in reply the Germans asserted that the railway belongs to them and that they have the right to do what they like in Luxembourg.

### A telephone dispatch from Brussels today said it was reported there that Germany had declared war on France and that the French ambassador, Jules Cambon, had left the German capital.

### French Statement of Affair.

This report could not be confirmed. The French government today issued the following statement:

"French territory has been invaded by German troops and German troops are marching on the fort at Clerf. This act has been committed without a declaration of war. The German ambassador is at present in Paris."

### Phostint Jecan Postcard

25c per dozen

### OUTWEST

Painting & Decorating

111 S. Tejon

# CLODBURSTS HURL WALL OF WATER DOWN MONUMENT CREEK AND DEMORALIZE ALL TRAFFIC

(Continued from Page One)

The flood was the destruction of the Blou bridge and the Nevada bridge. The Nevada bridge was destroyed by a cloudburst yesterday afternoon. A crowd of people watched the flood come sweeping down, flooding the bottom, destroying much of the garden land and carrying a great quantity of debris. This packed up against the Nevada bridge and the structure gave way with a crash.

### People Have Narrow Escape

More than 50 people saw the Blou bridge crash that is, 150 feet of the west end of the bridge was carried away and the water was rushing down the river. The bridge was crowded with people and the water was rushing down the river. The bridge was crowded with people and the water was rushing down the river.

### French Airman Rams German Craft in Air and Destroys Flyer

LONDON, Aug. 3. (Monday)—The Standard publishes a report that a French aviator, Roland Garros, met and engaged a German aeroplane in mid-air, rammed and destroyed it.

### Standard's Berlin Correspondent Sends a Message from Rotterdam, That 2,000,000 Men Have Been Called to the Colors

Many of the railway lines, says the correspondent, are reserved exclusively for the transport of the troops. The men are in excellent spirits, all of them singing. The authorities have taken over the control of all the necessities of life, as well as postal, all motor cars and most of the horses in the country.

### The proclamation of martial law has been entirely crushed, the socialist opposition. All lighthouses have shut off their lights.

### BRIDGES AND ROADS GONE

How many bridges in the southern part of the country were swept away is not known. County Commissioner W. Kennedy stated last night that a bridge 12 miles north of the city was washed out, and that the majority of the culverts and smaller bridges south of the city were gone. The Denver and Pueblo highway will be closed all day today to all kinds of traffic and the county will have its road gangs at work to attempt to put the roads in passable condition.

### Commissioner A. J. Lawton, of the department of highways, worked with his men all night. The only bridge open to wagon and automobile traffic was that at Cache la Poudre street.

### The Blou bridge, which cost the city about \$10,000 to replace.

### Railroads will suffer heavily from the flood.

### According to reports from both the Denver & Rio Grande and the Santa Fe offices here at an early hour this morning, no northbound trains will be able to move from Colorado Springs until noon today.

### The Rio Grande lost more than 100 feet of track near Husted, and the flood wrecked roadbed and track of the Santa Fe for more than that distance.

### A number of small bridges on both roads north of the city were washed out and repair crews and pile drivers were brought up from Pueblo last night.

### Many Marooned in Region

The Colorado Midland bridge over Monument creek was wiped out and this railroad had to demolish its trains over the spur tracks in the Golden Cycle mill yards. This in itself delayed traffic more than three hours.

### Several thousand travelers were marooned here last night, and the hotels were crowded. Eight trains bound for Denver were tied up at the Santa Fe station, but some of these were sent back to Pueblo.

### The Denver & Rio Grande annihilated all trains using the Denver Colorado Springs branch.

### The Colorado Midland was able to continue traffic, although the rains had washed mud and rocks down on the tracks.

### How much the railroad will suffer is not known, but the loss will be heavy. The Rock Island was able to get its trains through nearly on schedule, being the only road to escape the furies of the elements.

### The Mesa canal overflowed its banks and sent a great volume of water over the extreme west side of and down the side streets, cutting them up and causing serious loss.

### Much of the bottom land in the southern part of the city, extending from the Tejon street hill to Drywall, was under water.

### The lines to the south and west were exceptionally large, the stream coming down with such tremendous force that it dug out most of the crops. Joe Parks, one of the biggest gardeners in the region, suffered great damage. His vegetable patch was flooded, water running several feet deep throughout the patch.

### Farm lands along the Fountain creek, south of the Pueblo line, suffered extensively. Many a field of promising crops was swept away and numerous irrigation ditches were destroyed. Residents of Fountain reported that at one time more than 10 feet of water was rushing down the full width of the creek.

### Should Boil Drinking Water

The water supply question was the most serious that faced Colorado Springs for a time. Mayor McKeon last night issued an order that until the water system was completely repaired there would be no sprinkling allowed. People were advised to boil the water for drinking purposes, as those living east of Monument creek and south of Columbia street are now using water stored in Prospect lake. Although the water is not as pure as that from the other reservoirs, the rains have damaged the reserve irrigation supply reservoir at Pike View.

### Hotels and restaurants were seriously handicapped for several hours by the failure of the water supply. The trouble occurred about the dinner hour and dishes could not be washed and the drinking water supply ran short in many instances. Bottled water was sold in large quantities. The street car company was able to get

its cars running late last night with power supplied by the Colorado Springs Light, Heat and Power company. The Gazette hauled water in wagons to supply its boilers.

The extent of the damage to city and county property will not be known until the officials can make a general survey of the roads and bridges. Steps were taken immediately for repairing the damage, and every available man in the city water and street department was working last night. Superintendent H. E. McKeon reported that in all probability the greater part of the damage to the water mains could be repaired today by noon.

Reports were made last night that the Midland bridge, which holds back an immense quantity of water, was in danger of going out but this was denied by residents of Monument last night. The back of the stream struck below the dam.

## FRENCH AIRMAN RAMS GERMAN CRAFT IN AIR AND DESTROYS FLYER

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### The Mesa canal overflowed its banks and sent a great volume of water over the extreme west side of and down the side streets, cutting them up and causing serious loss.

### Much of the bottom land in the southern part of the city, extending from the Tejon street hill to Drywall, was under water.

### The lines to the south and west were exceptionally large, the stream coming down with such tremendous force that it dug out most of the crops. Joe Parks, one of the biggest gardeners in the region, suffered great damage. His vegetable patch was flooded, water running several feet deep throughout the patch.

### Farm lands along the Fountain creek, south of the Pueblo line, suffered extensively. Many a field of promising crops was swept away and numerous irrigation ditches were destroyed. Residents of Fountain reported that at one time more than 10 feet of water was rushing down the full width of the creek.

### Should Boil Drinking Water

The water supply question was the most serious that faced Colorado Springs for a time. Mayor McKeon last night issued an order that until the water system was completely repaired there would be no sprinkling allowed. People were advised to boil the water for drinking purposes, as those living east of Monument creek and south of Columbia street are now using water stored in Prospect lake. Although the water is not as pure as that from the other reservoirs, the rains have damaged the reserve irrigation supply reservoir at Pike View.

### Hotels and restaurants were seriously handicapped for several hours by the failure of the water supply. The trouble occurred about the dinner hour and dishes could not be washed and the drinking water supply ran short in many instances. Bottled water was sold in large quantities. The street car company was able to get

### its cars running late last night with power supplied by the Colorado Springs Light, Heat and Power company. The Gazette hauled water in wagons to supply its boilers.

### The extent of the damage to city and county property will not be known until the officials can make a general survey of the roads and bridges. Steps were taken immediately for repairing the damage, and every available man in the city water and street department was working last night.

### Superintendent H. E. McKeon reported that in all probability the greater part of the damage to the water mains could be repaired today by noon.

### Reports were made last night that the Midland bridge, which holds back an immense quantity of water, was in danger of going out but this was denied by residents of Monument last night.

### The back of the stream struck below the dam.

### FRENCH AIRMAN RAMS GERMAN CRAFT IN AIR AND DESTROYS FLYER

LONDON, Aug. 3. (Monday)—The Standard publishes a report that a French aviator, Roland Garros, met and engaged a German aeroplane in mid-air, rammed and destroyed it.

### Standard's Berlin Correspondent Sends a Message from Rotterdam, That 2,000,000 Men Have Been Called to the Colors

Many of the railway lines, says the correspondent, are reserved exclusively for the transport of the troops. The men are in excellent spirits, all of them singing. The authorities have taken over the control of all the necessities of life, as well as postal, all motor cars and most of the horses in the country.

# GRAND CLEAN-UP SHOE SALE

## At Wulff's Shoe Store

We have reached the time when it is necessary to "Clean Up" all Summer goods to make room for our New Fall goods soon to arrive. We never carry goods over to the following season, and to move every pair, we have cut and slashed prices on all our Oxfords, Colonials and Pumps that will save you from 25 to 50 per cent. Our entire stock of these Summer goods must go.

... 25% TO 50% OFF ALL SUMMER GOODS

### For Men

### For Women

374 pairs of Men's "Barry" Oxfords, in black and tan, button and lace, all sizes; reg. \$3.50 and \$4; now... \$2.65

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# COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1914.

## THE EFFECT ON AMERICA

IF THERE is anything even remotely resembling a silver lining to the war cloud that has overwhelmed Europe it is the possibility of commercial benefit to the United States. To each of the nations involved war can bring only disaster, for, though in the end somebody must conquer and win territorial gains and perhaps money indemnity, no compensation in gold and land can make up for the unspeakable human misery which will not only accompany the war, but remains for years as its aftermath.

Our position is different. With none of the "entangling alliances" against which Washington warned his countrymen, we are under no possible obligation to intervene or to assume any other attitude than one of strictest neutrality. Nor is there a possibility of our becoming involved against our will. The United States alone of the great powers of the world is certain to enact the role of spectator.

A Washington dispatch quotes administration officials as predicting these effects of the war in America:

1. Slight influence on the foreign policies of the United States and that in favor of this government.
2. Moderate declines in the prices of American stocks, principally those dealt in abroad, due to foreign selling.
3. Greatly increased exportation of gold.
4. Higher prices for the raw materials of foodstuffs required to meet war demand.
5. Departure of thousands of Europeans to fight for their native lands.

Already there has been a bad slump in the stock market. The wars in the Balkans, beginning two years ago, have disturbed financial conditions more than the general public has realized, and the effects have been felt in this country. In the present crisis the general desire of European capitalists to convert everything into gold has already caused a wholesale dumping of American securities held in Europe back on the American market. It is this fact that explains the near-panic on the stock exchanges in New York and elsewhere. This action, of course, has a tendency to force prices downward, and it may be a long time before the market recovers.

Meanwhile, there will be fat pickings for the producer. Luckily we have the biggest wheat crop in our history—but every grain of it will be needed, and at high prices. Russia is the granary of Europe, and under normal conditions supplies the bread of England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy. The Russian wheat crop has been reported light this year, and now at least a part of it will remain unharvested. It will be the same in the other countries that go to war. Germany and Austria, probably northern France and southern Russia, will be overrun by hostile armies—a condition not conducive to crop production. All Europe must turn to the United States for its wheat, and in consequence the price has already started skyward.

The head of one of the big shoe factories in the East declares that "leather always follows wheat in range of prices at war times. When wheat rises, leather also rises. There will be many hundred thousand men involved in the struggle, and many countries which may take active part in the war will mobilize troops, and that will mean shoes. Sole leather will rise first and the heavy top leather will follow." Already a large order for army shoes has come to a Massachusetts factory from the French government.

Staple food products of all kinds will probably double in volume in our export list. There will be a large demand for shoes, cloth for uniforms and munitions of war generally, for with all European industry paralyzed the nations can turn only to the United States. And correspondingly the prices of all these things will go up, which means that the cost of living will be even higher in this country than it is now. It has been estimated that the Kansas wheat crop this year is big enough to supply every individual in the state with a loaf of bread daily for the next fifty years. But not only Kansas and the American people, but the people of nearly all Europe, are now looking to the American wheat

fields for their bread, record-breaking prices are inevitable.

War is unmitigated evil, and it is not easy to find in it any blessings even for those who are only remotely affected. Our foreign commerce will thrive; we will profit in a material way from the destruction of Europe's foreign trade, but when we pay our own household bills we will realize its disadvantages.

## THE RATE DECISION

ONE of the two great questions that have been worrying the financial world—the rate scale for Eastern lines and the advance in wages demanded by employees on Western roads—have been settled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In a decision of momentous importance handed down Saturday it granted an increase of five per cent on freight rates in the territory between Buffalo and Pittsburg and Mississippi River points, but declined to advance the rates east of Buffalo and Pittsburg. The new rates are expected to increase the incomes of the roads benefited approximately 1 1/2 per cent, or sufficient to meet the demands of increasing cost of wages and other expenses.

The decision would ordinarily start a boom on the stock market, but in presence of a great European war its effect will be considerably lost. Nevertheless, it will be a source of great encouragement to holders of railroad securities. The full effect of the decision will not be known for some time, but there is every reason to think that it will enable the railroads to meet the demands of increased cost in operation and provide for many long-needed improvements. There will be much bitter complaint because the rates were not increased on the far Eastern lines, and it would seem that such lines as the New Haven, which does not appear to be benefited, are in need of relief, although the commissioners after months of study of the problem did not take this view.

The details of the finding are not as a whole of interest to the public, but there are certain features connected with the hearing that should not be permitted in similar disputes in the future. From the first there has been an open and inexcusable attempt to influence the decision. This applies as well to shippers as to the roads. One side has attempted to influence the commission to deny the increase while the other has brought great pressure to bear to force an advance. All the while the public has been misled as to true conditions and no small amount of the present business depression can be traced to this campaign.

In the words of one of the commissioners, "this clamor and outcry have tended to mislead the public and have seriously aggravated the present commercial depression." This supports the contention of President Wilson that much of the present slump in business is psychological.

It is also of interest to note that the commission suggested advances in passenger fares, the elimination of costly free services to shippers, the cutting off of free passes and development of greater efficiency in personnel and equipment. Any recommendation to increase passenger rates will not meet with favor with the general public, at least not until after known abuses are remedied. It can hardly be considered just to raise rates so long as there are some who continue to ride free or who enjoy costly free service of any kind. Neither should the public be obliged to pay higher rates until all possible savings are made through the most modern business methods. In a word, the public has a right to know that all possible savings have been effected before it is asked to assume the burden.

It is probable that in view of the commission's recent denunciation of the New Haven, it considered abuses should be remedied before the rates were raised. However this may be, the decision will have a beneficial effect on financial conditions. The railroads have long suffered from adverse legislation on one hand and increased expenses on the other. The present decision will afford some measure of relief, as most of the principal east and west systems will be benefited.



[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Correspondent letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]

## NORTH PARK BANDSTAND

To the Editor of The Gazette:  
Although it is too late now for a change, it seems to be the general verdict that it would have been more satisfactory to many people if the new bandstand at North Park had been located differently. As it is now a large proportion of the audience are compelled to be seated too far from the music to secure a comfortable shade—the southwestern portion of the park having few shade trees. The acoustic construction of the pavilion thus fails to be properly appreciated on account of the necessary distance, especially by those whose hearing is a little defective.  
As the city authorities and business men seek to make everything pleasant for our thousands of sum-

mer visitors, it is hoped that these disadvantages will eventually be remedied as far as possible.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.  
Colorado Springs, Aug. 2.



## A DEEPER MOTIVE

From the Washington Star.  
The world does not yet know the full story of the recent assassination of the Archduke of Austria, which was apparently plotted in Serbia. Dangerously pointed hints have been dropped in certain quarters that this was not altogether a Serbian crime, but that a larger influence was operative. Much depends in the matter of European peace upon the prolongation of the life of Emperor Francis Joseph. He was greatly shocked by the killing of his heir, but has apparently recovered from the blow, and though at an advanced age is seemingly alive in health. It is openly confessed in Europe that no security will be felt on the score of peace when he is gone. His influence has held together the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but the day of when the one of the imminent possibilities of the future after he has passed away. In such event the pan-Slavic movement which Russia is now believed to be fostering may sweep Europe into the dreaded conflict involving all the powers.

## FRANCISCO CARBAJAL

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.  
Francisco Carbajal is a romantic figure in Mexico. If his Mexican friends in New York are to be believed. One of them tells a specialist writer for the New York Times that he is a bachelor who has "loved and lost," a rich man who has made his fortune honestly by practicing law, a lawyer who, at least once, has been known to renounce an opportunity for enrichment by declining to accept a fee 50 per cent larger than his judgment told him it should have been. He is a man trusted by every one, universally respected for integrity and ability; independent of all political parties and factions. He is not an office-seeker, but a patriot. He is a member of smart society, but not a snob. He is a class of fashion and mold of form, but not a fop. He is the man for the place, the man for any place, the man who wants no place at all, but who can be called upon to serve his country and relied upon to do so.

## THE COLOMBIAN TREATY

From the San Francisco Chronicle.  
This country is not indebted to the republic of Colombia to the amount of one dollar. Considering that we are strong, and Colombia is weak, there might be no serious objection to the donation of a moderate sum as compensation for what it lost by the supreme folly of those in control of the Colombian government at the time when we were seeking authority for building the canal.

But \$25,000,000, free passage for ships and an apology—never.  
To apologize for acts within our rights and our duty is not becoming to a great nation, even when dealing with a weak one, and the wording of this particular apology is disgraceful. If we owed an apology, it is due to our own dignity that we make one frankly and in express terms. To make the wording such that we can profess to crawl out of it and pretend it is no apology is contemptible.

And if we owe Colombia \$25,000,000, we must certainly owe her an apology, and a most abject one, for to acknowledge such a debt would be a confession of robbery.

Former President Roosevelt states the case correctly when he says, in substance, that if we owe Colombia anything as a result of our canal enterprise we owe her everything. If Colombia has any valid claim on us on account of the canal, we have no business on the isthmus at all. It is our duty to refill the ditch, blow up the dam and raise the fortifications with which we have defaced the land which does not belong to us, restore the jungle, refill the drained mosquito swamps with material waters and, with deepest regrets and most humble apologies, get out of the isthmus, bag and baggage.

There is no escape from the logic of the situation. Either we were right in what we did, in getting possession of the canal zone, in which case we owe neither money nor apology, or we were wrong, in which case we are absolute intruders, and the \$25,000,000 is for compensating an international felony.

The fact is that we were right. The aborigines who inhabited the isthmian region were utterly unable to make use of it for any purpose except export baggage from those who could make use of it. And, by the universal practice of mankind, from the dawn of history, it is the duty of those who cannot to get out of the way of those who can.

## PROMPT AND SURPRISING RESULTS

From the New York American.  
Mr. Bryan tried to fix up the European muddle. And look what happened:

## The Wounds of a Friend

BY RUTH CAMERON

"If you aren't satisfied tell me; if you are tell others."  
The above is a very clever little advertisement which my neighbor recently put up in his shop. As a hint to customers it is excellent, but I think it has a far broader significance than that—especially the first clause.

For if your merchant has a right to ask that you shall tell him, instead of others, when you are dissatisfied, your friends certainly have a far greater right.

"Well, I've spent 75 cents today, but I'll probably never get anything out of it," I heard a woman say the other day.  
"How so?" someone asked.  
"I did an errand for Grace (naming a woman whose friend she is supposed to be) and I suppose she'll forget to pay me. She usually does. She's terribly careless about little things like that, you know."

"Why don't you remind her if she forgets?"  
"Oh, I wouldn't do that," with her expression of injured superiority. "That would be so mean and little."

As if it were half so mean as to give the woman a reputation for carelessness in money affairs.

As if it were ever half so mean and unkind to tell a friend of a fault or a mistake or an injustice as to tell someone else about it behind her back!

Another woman who prides herself on her generosity and justice shares a certain expense with a friend, each paying according to the accommodation she receives. Conditions have changed since the proportion was agreed upon and this woman feels that she is paying more than her share. Of course she should go straight to the other party and say so. Instead she tells other people but says nothing whatever to the friend herself who would be more than eager to set the matter right if she only realized how her friend felt about it.

Again, a man who was boarding with a friend was much disturbed by her daughter's piano playing. Had he spoken to his hostess I know she would have been glad to rearrange her daughter's hours for practice, but instead he found fault with conditions to others, and finally left the house without telling what his true reason was.

It takes more courage to find fault with a friend than to find fault with a stranger, but it is the high kind of moral courage that is more to be desired than physical bravery.

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend," but not when they are stabs in the back.

## VEST Pocket Essays

BY GEORGE FITCH

Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

## WAR CORRESPONDENTS

A war correspondent is a man who shoulders his lead pencil and goes to war.

The correspondent does not kill large batches of the foe with his pencil. In fact he is not at all fatal. He merely accompanies the army.

This is pleasant, easy work between battles when the army has to drill and do chores while the correspondent sits under the shade of a tree and drinks cool stuff, bought at \$1 a pint and charged to his newspaper. Being a war correspondent when the army is not shooting is a delightful job and madly sought after.

But when two armies try to occupy some place at the same time and the air becomes infested with steel jacketed bullets to such an extent that



many a man whose nose has tickled has suddenly lost the wherewithal to sneeze, the war correspondent's lot is very unpleasant.

It is then the duty of the correspondent to roam about the battlefield, picking up items of news which will be of interest to the folks back home. Those who have tried to stroll contemptuously through a swarm of hornets, who are looking for the man who smashed their nest, will realize to some slight extent the unpleasantness of strolling around a battlefield.

Many a war correspondent has gone out with a light heart and an empty note book and has been brought back with a neat tunnel where his digestive organs once resided.

War correspondents get very big wages and are also allowed expense accounts. When a correspondent needs an aeroplane or a sea-going tug or a hotel in his business, he buys them and has the price charged to his newspaper. Correspondents lead luxurious lives, except when they are at the front with the army or are dodging cannon balls or are being shot by some powerful foreign general as a spy. They are not allowed to look at a private Yet men rush madly into the army to serve as privates and do not enter the correspondents.

This is a great mystery until we reflect that when the soldier is shot at he gets a chance to shoot back.

Thanks to the war correspondent we know all about all the battles which are fought and also a good deal about great numbers of battles which aren't fought at all.

(Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams)

## FISHES NOT ALL VOICELESS

One Kind That Hums and Another That Crows Like Rooster

From Tid Bits.  
Fishes have often been referred to as voiceless, emotionless creatures, but scientific investigation has demonstrated that like land animals they are largely swayed by the same emotions, and that in a limited way they give expression thereto.

There are more than 300 species of fish which are known to produce sound. One particular kind of fish, which are called "maifishes," emit sounds having a duration of about 25 seconds, and also various notes, usually degenerating into a mere humming, either from excess or want of intensity. When these fish are traveling in shoals the sounds given out by them may be heard from a depth of 20 fathoms. More than once it has been suggested that the story of the sirens had its origin in the utterances of these fish.

When captured, the sea, or horse mackerel, the globe fish, the grunt, the pig fish and the hog fish all emit sounds resembling the grunt of a pig, while one, well known along the Atlantic coast as the crowder, derives its name from the croak it gives when taken into a boat. The barbel and the carp also croak when taken from the water.

There is a species of "sea frog" found by the natives of Malabar, and so called on account of the noise it makes when captured. The red gurnard has been dubbed the "sea cock" by reason of its crowing.

The armado, a silurid fish found in the Rio Parana, says Field, is most remarkable for the harsh, grating sound it emits when caught with hook and line. It is said that this noise can be heard distinctly while the fish is yet beneath the surface.

The fish in the Tagus that emits sounds resembling the vibrations of a deep-toned bell, sunk, or pedal pipe of an organ. Herring, when the net has been drawn around them, have been observed to do the same, and similar accounts are given of the river bullhead. An amphibious silurid fish on being taken into the hand, is said to shriek, and certain of the blennies emit similar sounds. In the Gulf of Mexico the big jewfish breaks the stillness of the night and the waters with his sonorous "Boom! boom!"

One of the longest bridges in the world, if not the longest, will soon be built by Germany. It will give railroad connection between Rügen, an island in the Baltic sea, and the mainland of Germany. The length will be about 11,000 feet and the cost about \$1,000,000.

Black note paper is a new fad in London.

## At Hardy's

Rose Beads, 75c to \$2.50.  
Tooled Leather Shopping Lists, 50c.  
Sterling Silver Abalone Pearl Hat Pins, 25c.  
Arts and Crafts Beauty Pins, 50c.  
Souvenir Spoons, 35c, 50c and \$1.00.  
Arts and Crafts Tie Pins, 50c each.  
Croft Water Color Landscapes, 35c, 50c and \$1.00.  
Rose Beads, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

## Hardy's

16 North Tejon

## IN THE EARLY DAYS

### THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

August 3, 1884.  
The funeral of J. H. Smith was conducted at the residence of J. H. Gardner on North Nevada avenue by the Rev. A. W. Arundel. Mr. Smith had been a member of the livery firm of Aux & Smith.

Manager Nye, of the Opera House, returned from a week's trip with Calender's minstrels. He reported business good on the circuit he had made.

H. Halthusen had left for the south.

The firm of Ellis & Pease, engineers, had been dissolved. The business was being continued by L. A. Pease with an office in the Sweet & Weir block on Tejon street.

### TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

August 3, 1884.  
Governor Waite directed General Brooks to refuse to deliver to the

sheriff those persons who had been arrested in connection with the Cripple Creek strike unless they were guaranteed immediate trials. This action was regarded as a high-handed outrage, and was a direct violation of the agreement which had terminated the strike.

W. S. Stratton, owner of the Independence mine at Cripple Creek, had struck rich ore in the Portland No. 2, which he owned. The vein was said to show 14 inches or ore running 400 feet.

A farewell reception was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Ray by the members of the First Baptist church at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hodge, 1106 North Nevada avenue. Mr. Ray had been superintendent of the Deaf and Blind school here and was leaving to take a similar position in Danville, Ky.

The summer school was brought to a successful close by two concerts at the High school auditorium.

## How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright 1914, By The Tribune Company.)

## "HINTS FOR HEALTH IN HOT WEATHER"

"Less food is needed in hot weather than in cold."  
"Eat less fat, sugar and meat in summer and more fruit and vegetables."  
"Beware of unseasoned fruit and vegetables."  
"Meat once a day is enough, except for those who are engaged in hard muscular labor."  
"Buy your food fresh. Prepare for only one day at a time."  
"It is not simply a question of what one may eat. It is often of more importance when and how the food is eaten."

"There is danger in the 'quick lunch.' Do not bolt your food."  
"Do not eat when very tired, anxious or angry. Eat slowly, chew thoroughly, particularly bread and starch foods. Remember that a laugh is often better than a pill to aid digestion."

"Avoid the use of intoxicants."  
"Drink plenty of water."  
"The sewerage system of the body should be in good working order. Constipation is an evil and a breeder of evils."

"The habit of regular daily evacuation of the bowels is a valuable one for health."  
"In the country districts avoid drinking water taken from wells or streams exposed to filth contamination, such drinking water is likely to cause typhoid fever. If obliged to use water that is doubtful boil it."

"On extremely hot days wear light, loose clothing, walk on the shady side of the street (pavements reflect heat). Go slowly in everything."

"Avoid prolonged bathing in cold water. Cold bathing is dangerous after a hearty meal. Wait an hour or two. If there be still a chilly feeling after being rubbed dry subsequent to a cold bath, a hot water bath should be taken immediately."

The above is abstracted from bulletin No. 1 issued by the Health Education League of Boston, Mass. The bulletin given is safe and sane. Every bit of it can be easily carried out. There are 12 of these bulletins, each dealing with some phase of personal, home, school or shop hygiene. They are manuals of conduct authoritative, well written and easily understood. The writers are the ablest authorities in this country. The prices per copy vary from 2 cents to 1 cent and per hundred from \$1.50 to \$1.00.

This article will be read by school trustees. I challenge any trustee to find better readers for school children than these. Above all, the text will appeal to children. They will read to the back of the book the first day. For instance, "Bread Must Be Chewed," "Chewing Takes Time," "It Is Better to Play a Game of Ball Than to Watch One," "Eat Apples."

## CIGARET HABIT CURE

A. L. D. writes: "Can you give me treatment for curing the cigarette habit, such as was used in New York?" Is there any danger attached to it? Would use of cigarettes cause stomach trouble or headache, especially in the morning on a weekend? I am using from five to eight a day. I am 30. What should my blood pressure be?"

## REPLY.

1. MOUTH WASH. Six ounces silver nitrate solution, one-eighth of an ounce of water. Use as a mouth wash four or five times a day (do not use more than 10 drops at a time). Use as a mouth wash after each meal, not to exceed three

days, then after breakfast only for not more than four days. Do not swallow any of the solution.  
2. GENTIAN ROOT. Five cents worth of the powder. Chew a little, when over the desire for smoking, swallow. Gentian root is slightly tonic and an aid to digestion. It may be used for several weeks without injury.

3. DIET. The diet for the first two weeks consists exclusively of fruit, well-baked cereals, grains, and milk. Whole wheat or rye bread, etc., may also be used. The moderate use of nuts, well masticated, is of value. At the close of each meal use fresh subacid fruits, such as peaches, pears, apples, pineapples, etc. Sweet milk, buttermilk, or malted milk may be used in place of coffee, tea or cocoa.

4. No tobacco.  
5. Regularly but five to eight a day is not a large dose.  
6. About 140.

## TO INCREASE WEIGHT.

A. S. B. writes: "I am anxious to increase my weight about 20 pounds, and will appreciate it if you will advise as to diet, exercise, etc. I now weigh about 100 pounds."  
M. J. B. writes: "How can one increase one's weight? Are any of the so-called weight increasers, in the form of pills and tablets, any good?"

REPLY.  
1. Eat more, sleep more, worry less, be calm.  
2. The tuberculosis sanatoria rarely fail to fatten their patients. They do it by overfeeding them, especially with milk and eggs, and plenty of good meat, bread, vegetables and fruit. In addition their patients sleep long hours, exercise little, and take things easy. The same plan may be expected to fatten well people.

3. AFFLICTION NOT DANGEROUS.  
L. M. K. writes: "Will you kindly let me know if a young woman of 23, unmarried, could have ulcers of the uterus? Are they dangerous? What is the best treatment?"  
REPLY.  
1. Yes.  
2. No.  
3. Local treatment.

## DOGS' PICTURES ON HER CAR

From the New York Times.  
Mrs. Tyler Morse is determined that she will not go anywhere in her motor car in the future without taking her dogs along. These are not dogs in the flesh, but painted dogs—likenesses at that. They will be on the doors of her car.  
Mrs. Morse has two dogs, of which she is particularly fond.  
She and her husband travel about a great deal, and she could not always take the pictures of the dogs along, but now she would be more awkward than handling diplomatically the hotel manager who objects to dogs in the flesh entering his establishment. So Mrs. Morse powdered. She must have the portraits where they would be with her. A new place for a portrait must be found.  
The upshot was that Mrs. Morse finally commissioned Miss Marguerite Kirmse, the animal portrait painter, to picture her pets on the panels of the doors of her car, and Miss Kirmse is now traveling down to the Morse lodge at Westbury daily, putting like representations of Mrs. Morse's pet dogs on the doors of her car.  
The title of prince of Wales is said to have first been used by Edward I on his second son, in fulfillment of his promise to the Welsh chieftains, that he would give them a prince born in their midst, and unable to speak a word of English.







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thing done to help increase the number of in-  
dustries of the region will help that much  
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Does away with dish towels and chapped hands.

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## Announcement

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desires to announce that their Brim-  
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will be on sale at all good dr. g.  
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# Wants

**LOST**  
 LOST—Bead purse, chain handle, in Monument Valley park, Saturday afternoon, calling cards, name Mrs. Floyd E. Bates, and \$5 bill. Return this office. Reward.  
 TAKEN by mistake from Golf club, Monday evening, pair long white kid shoes. Owner's name on inside. Return to Gazette.  
 LOST—A bundle of laundry a few days ago, either left in some store or on some car, containing 2 boy's blouses, 1 boy's suit, house dress and child's dress. Reward this office.  
 LOST—Gold class pin in U. pass, between Cascade and Manitou. Name in phone B. May engraved on back. Reward Gazette.  
 LOST—Starting crank for Oakland car between Colorado City and Colorado Springs. Return to Gazette; get reward.  
 RETURN ticket to Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, via Santa Fe, Rock Island and K. & T.; sig. F. C. Hurd. Reward Gazette.  
 LOST—A gold brooch containing picture of Princess Louise, at Manitou, in Colorado Springs or on street car. Suitable reward at Gazette.  
 LOST—One leather purse containing gold and silver, and one silver watch, \$5 reward for return to Gazette office.  
 LOST—One bay mare; branded Box 4 on left thigh; reward for information leading to her recovery. Phone 2842.  
 PARTLY who removed small purse containing \$4 from bag at Woodmen hall, kindly return to Gazette and no questions will be asked. Reward.  
 WILL the boy who found a child's beaded handbag in his pocket from Monument park leave same in Gazette office and receive reward?  
 LADY'S black handbag, at D. & R. G. depot, containing lady's gold watch, engraved M. D. and other articles. Reward at Gazette office.  
 LOST—Small black purse containing small gold locket and chain with initial W. also small change, on Teton St. 100 blk. Reward Gazette.  
 LOST—Pair gold nose glasses, in leather case; Edmundson, Washington D. C. on case. Reward. Return to Gazette.  
 LOST—Between E. Huerfano and Tucker's restaurant, \$150 in currency and money order for \$100. Liberal reward at Gazette office.  
 LOST—Gold locket, oblong shape, Friday, 24th, on Teton between Huerfano and Pike's Peak; 2 photos inside. Reward, this office.  
 LOST—\$200.00 in currency, Friday morning at Santa Fe depot, or on Short line to Victor. Finder liberally rewarded for return to this office.  
 LOST—Large solid gold cameo brooch, between Stratton park pavilion and Macy's drug store, on Vermijo, on Canon car line. Reward. Gazette.  
 LOST—Book in Monument park, Wednesday evening. Reward this office.  
 LOST—Sunday afternoon, Monument park, lady's brown crocheted bag. Reward. Return Gazette office.  
 LOST—English pointer dog; liver and white. If found, notify Tourist Garage, Manitou, and receive reward.  
 LOST—Brown pocketbook containing card, etc. name James H. Augh. Reward at Gazette office.  
 HEAVY, large size gentleman's hand ring at Manitou picnic ball game. Return this office; reward.  
 LEFT on Manitou car, black silk umbrella; long gold handle; initials E. A. B. Reward at Gazette.  
 LOST—Embroidered collar, between Pike's Peak and North park. Return to Gazette office.  
 LOST—Small Nye pipe vice between Bijou or Teton and postoffice. Reward Gazette.  
 LOST—Lady's handbag, black satin, with crocheted collar and chain, on Teton park. Finder return to Gazette.  
 HORSESHOE brooch pin, valued as keepsake. Liberal reward if returned to Gazette.  
 GOLD Delta Zeta pin, set with pearls and small diamond, between Kiowa and Platte on Teton. Reward. Gazette.  
 LOST—Lost, broken, black jet bracelet, in envelope, near Hardy's. Reward, this office.  
 LOST—Between Manitou and Cascade, pearl necklace. Suitable reward if returned to Gazette.  
 GOLD-HANDED parasol, taken from M. E. church Sunday night. Will party who took it return to Gazette?  
 LOST—Man's watch, open face, Swiss make, in North park, Saturday. Reward at Gazette.  
 WILL party who took lady's red silk parasol from Giddings' store by mistake, return same to Gazette?  
 LOST—Pair green-tinted glasses. "Neverlip" nose piece; in eye. Reward, this office.  
 PEARL set lavallier and chain, lost July 25 at Burin theater on way to Manitou. Reward this office.  
 LOST—Pair drop earrings, in or near North park. Reward this office.  
 LOST—Silver pins, in Giddings' store; engraved "L" on pin. A. Reward. Gazette.  
 LOST—Lady's wheel; return to 1129 N. Wahatch. Reward.  
 LOST—An umbrella on Street car, Sat. night. Reward this office.  
 LOST—On Broadmoor car, Sat. p. m. \$5 bill. Reward at Gazette.  
 SILVER card case, engraved E. M. B. Reward at Gazette.  
 LEFT on Santa Fe car, roll of music and music book. Reward at Gazette.  
 LOST—Large hairpin, rhinestone setting. Reward at Gazette office.  
 PRIMO film pack kodak, in Santa Fe depot, July 24. Reward. Gazette.  
 LOST—Bottom part of auto tail lamp. Reward, this office.  
 LOST—Lady's silver mesh purse. Reward at this office.

## DECLARATION WAR BY AUSTRIA WAS CHALLENGE TO SLAV WORLD

From Chicago Tribune.  
 The manifesto of Emperor Francis Joseph justifying the war with Serbia was addressed to all his people or subjects, and also, of course, to the civilized world.  
 A semi-official and powerful Vienna newspaper says that the war has already made something of importance apparent to Europe—namely, that "Austria-Hungary is not only a political entity but a national reality."  
 Whether this remark be altogether true or not it calls attention to the whole position and case of the dual monarchy.  
 The challenge by Austria-Hungary is a challenge not merely to little Serbia, but to Russia and to the Slav world. Yet Austria is itself largely a Slav power. One writer has described it as "a Slav house with a German facade," and thousands are doubtless wondering today how Austria, in view of this fact, dared to issue its challenge.  
 Divided Against Itself.  
 A few years ago practically every political writer in Europe thought and said that the dual monarchy was held together only by the personal influence of the aged emperor-king, and that it could not possibly survive him. No country is so divided against itself, so diverse and heterogeneous as to race and language, as Austria-Hungary. No country has so little like-mindedness.  
 Loyalty to the throne or the monarchy has been the bond of union, but this bond has not prevented pan-Slav agitation, pan-Serbian propaganda, threats of secession and secession in Hungary, and all manner of schemes for revolutionary reorganization of the dual kingdom.  
 Few Real Austrians Left.  
 To understand all that is involved and hazarded in the present conflict it is necessary to know what Austria is. There is no "Austrian people." The latest statistics show that Austria proper is composed of the following elements:  
 German, 3,850,000, or 55.35 per cent of the whole population.  
 Bohemian, Moravian, Slovak, 4,435,000, or 29 per cent.  
 Polish, 1,668,000, or 17.7 per cent.  
 Ruthenian (or Little Russian), 3,519,000, or 12.85 per cent.  
 Serbian and Croatian, 784,000 or 2.50 per cent.  
 Slovene, 1,234,000, or 4.48 per cent.  
 To this should be added Rumanians, Italians and others.  
 When we turn to Hungary we find that the proud, dominating, and powerful Magyar constitute only 55 per cent of the population. The rest is made up of Germans, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs, Rumanians, Rumanians, etc.  
 Dream of New Kingdom.  
 In Croatia and Slavonia and Germans and Magyars together form hardly 10 per cent of the population, which is overwhelmingly Croatian and Serbian. The last named elements, indeed, have been dreaming and talking of creating a separate kingdom and having their own ministry and government, after the manner of Austria and Hungary, albeit under the sovereignty of the Hapsburg house.  
 The foregoing figures sufficiently indicate that the emperor in asking his loyal subjects to fight Serbia—and perhaps Russia and other Slav nations—is taking a grave risk and perhaps straining rather dangerously the sole bond of national union.  
 Dual Monarchy to Stand.  
 It is true that in recent years the better informed writers have treated the talk of the imminent disruption and collapse of the dual monarchy as exaggerated and superficial. The words of a famous man, to the effect that "if Austria did not exist, it would be necessary to invent it," have been recalled and quoted with approval.  
 It has been realized that the integrity of Austria is essential to the European balance of power, and that the breakup of the dual monarchy would raise territorial, racial and political issues too momentous and knotty for the wisdom of modern statesmen and rulers.  
 Balance Wheel of Europe.  
 Thus Austria-Hungary, the "whirlpool of Europe," as one writer has described it, is, at the same time, curiously enough, the balance wheel of Europe. The Slav has dreams and aspirations that cannot be reconciled with the dreams and aspirations of the aggressive Teuton. One thing is quite clear and certain—neither the Slav nor the Teuton who dreams of schemes radical changes of the old world map starts with the territorial and political integrity of Austria-Hungary as a fundamental principle. On the contrary, both the Pan-Germans and the Pan-Slav agitators calmly assume the partition and disappearance of the dual monarchy at no distant day.  
 To Remain National Entity.  
 If the ruling circles of Austria-Hungary thought that the very existence of their country was at stake at this time, or that either Germany or Russia was seriously considering the possibility of expansion at the expense of "the whirlpool of Europe," they would not have taken the plunge they have just ventured on.  
 They must feel that no matter what happens the future of Austria as a national entity is reasonably secure. They must feel that the Teuton and Slav "pan"-enthusiasts will not be able in any event to agree on a division of what they regard as their ultimate inheritance.  
 Francis Joseph Takes Risk.  
 This is why at this time and at his advanced age Francis Joseph is willing to strap the sword again and run all the risks involved in the war with Serbia. This is why he is ready to ask his Slav subjects, who are in a majority, to support him in a campaign against a Slav power that has the backing of the greatest Slav power in the world.  
 It is already evident that former subjects of Francis Joseph outside of the dual kingdom are not in sympathy with the war, in spite of the provocations set forth in the indictment of Serbia.  
 It will be important to watch the attitude of the Slav populations in Rumania, Galicia, Croatia and the annexed provinces. These may not object in the chastisement of Serbia for high crimes and outrages, if it is guilty of them.  
 Suspicious of Germans.  
 But the past has shown that they are suspicious of the German court and intensely jealous of their privileges and rights, and that they have not hesitated to encourage Pan-Slavic agitation as a means of forcing reforms and concessions from the court and the advisers of the monarch.  
 U. S. NEEDS MERCHANT MARINE, SAYS FARRELL  
 NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The National Trade council today announced the appointment of a committee to consider ways and means of relieving the congestion of American foreign commerce due to the European war and consequent contraction of shipping facilities.  
 Mr. A. Farrell of New York, president of the United States Steel corporation, is chairman.  
 "Although the United States is politically isolated from the European war," said Mr. Farrell, "our foreign commerce is paralyzed at this juncture through lack of vessels in which our exports may be safely and economically carried. The congestion of grain, foodstuffs and manufactures at American seaports, the multiplication of interest storage charges and insurance creates a burden which reacts upon all industry, particularly the agricultural community."  
 "This crisis should bring home not only the necessity of providing an adequate American merchant marine, but also the importance of subordinating partisan and sectional differences as to practical methods of accomplishing it."  
 The committee will be composed of representatives of the shipping industry, the Federal Reserve bank, the Federal Reserve board, directors of the Federal Reserve banks, and commercial associations from the United States will meet here September 1 for a four-day conference and celebration to mark the organization of the federal reserve banks.  
 President Wilson, the secretary of the treasury and the governor of the federal reserve board have accepted invitations to deliver the chief addresses.  
 The policy of the federal reserve banks will be the subject of general discussion, and at the conclusion of the conference the banks will be prepared to act in harmony on questions of clearings and collections, and discount rates and commercial paper. A policy for making stock subscriptions and reserve payment rates with the least disturbance to business will receive extended discussion.

## SHIPS WITHDRAWN FROM TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE BY ENGLAND

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Further withdrawal of ships from the transatlantic and other services today added to the difficulties of the export blockade already threatening American trade on account of the war. It became known that British mercantile firms owning steamships which might have been rechartered were recalled by cable messages sent here, ordering their captains to proceed under instructions to specified ports in the British colonies.  
 These vessels probably will be operated by the British government for carrying food and transporting army troops to England and the far East. It is expected that the British navy, it was understood among steamship men, and some of the passenger services would be maintained.  
 May Be Commandeered.  
 The ships on a long list of British liners, however, are likely to be commandeered by their government, as armed cruisers and transports. Official confirmation is lacking of the report that the merchantmen of the French transatlantic line have been drafted into their government's service. Officials of the line have not received orders respecting sailings from New York and other ports on this side of the Atlantic, they say. La Provence of the line alone has been held at Havre.  
 Wheat shipments to New York alone will continue undiminished, it is said, and Montreal stores are said to be full of overflowing, and the stream must be deflected to this outlet by rail and the Erie canal.

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 CORNER TETON AND KIOWA STREETS  
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**The Exchange National Bank**  
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**The Gazette Delivered for 60c per Month**  
**Railroad Time Tables**

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Effective June 1, 1914.

City Ticket Office, 123 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Phone Main 90.

SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

No.	To	Leaves
1	Salt Lake City and Pacific	
1	Coast	10:35 am
5	Salt Lake City and Pacific	
5	Coast	11:45 am
11	Pueblo, Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis	2:45 pm
9	Pueblo, Wichita, Kansas City	6:20 pm
3	Glenwood, Litch. Pacific Coast	8:20 pm
13	Alamosa, Wagon Wheel Gap	
13	Durango	10:15 pm
15	Salt Lake City and Pacific	
15	Coast	11:45 pm

NORTH TO DENVER AND DENVER TO

No.	From	Leaves
16	Leadville, Telluride, Ouray, Silver Lake and Alamosa	4:45 am
12	Pueblo, St. Louis, Kansas City and Wichita	8:25 am
6	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	11:00 am
14	Pueblo, St. Louis, Kansas City and Wichita	1:35 pm
4	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	2:49 pm
2	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	3:40 pm
10	Canby City and Pueblo	8:15 pm
22	Trains to Manitou	Ar. from Manitou
43		7:35 am
43		1:00 pm
43		1:35 am
43		4:10 pm

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119 East Pike's Avenue.

Phone Main 164.

Effective February 14, 1914.

No.	To	Leaves
6	For Denver from Texas and the Gulf	4:05 am
13	For Denver	6:20 am
5	For Denver, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, north and west, Puget Sound, California	7:25 am
607	For Denver, Omaha, Chicago and East	11:35 am
1	For Denver, Del Norte, California and Gulf Coast	12:30 pm
11	For Denver	3:00 pm
601	For Denver, California and Puget Sound	4:05 pm
3	For Denver, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago and	5:30 pm

SOUTHEAST.

No.	To	Leaves
5	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	2:45 am
604	For Pueblo	6:20 am
4	For Pueblo	10:35 am
12	For Pueblo	12:25 pm
2	Gulf Coast Limited for Houston, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Waco, Austin, Houston, Galveston, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	2:35 pm
610	For Pueblo	6:35 pm
6	For Pueblo	10:39 pm

G. H. LOGAN, Commercial Agent.

## ROCK ISLAND LINES

Effective Sunday, March 29.

No.	To	Leaves
1	Rocky Mountain Limited for Omaha and Chicago	9:15 am
10	Colorado Flyer for Kansas City and St. Louis	12:45 pm
8	Eastern Express for Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City	9:00 pm
5	For Pueblo	8:00 am
1	ARRIVE IN COLORADO SPRINGS	
10	For Pueblo	9:05 am
5	Colorado Express from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis	7:30 am
30	Colorado Flyer from Kansas City and St. Louis	11:35 am
7	Rocky Mountain Limited for Chicago and Omaha	1:20 pm
6	From Pueblo	8:40 pm
R. B. TORRINGTON, City Passenger Agent		
2 East Pike's Peak Avenue.		

## COLORADO MIDLAND

(MIDLAND ROUTE)

121 East Pike's Peak Ave. Phone 324.

No.	To	Leaves
7	For Wildflower, Excursion and Ute Pass Points	8:00 am
6	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	10:20 pm
11	For Victor, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and R. G. depot	6:33 pm
8	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Utah and Pacific Coast	9:30 pm
6	From Grand Junction, Glenwood, Leadville, A. T. & S. F. Midland depot	6:05 am
7	For Grand Junction, Victor, A. T. & S. F. depot	10:40 am
10	From Spinner and Ute Pass Points, Wildflower, Excursion	7:00 pm
4	From Grand Junction, Aspen, Leadville, Utah and Pacific Coast	5:30 pm

## THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP

Effective July 25, 1914.

No.	To	Leaves
15	Daily Leave Colo. Springs	8:30 am
3	Arrive Cripple Creek	11:40 am
2	Daily Leave Cripple Creek	10:35 am
14	Arrive Cripple Creek	1:40 pm
4	Daily Leave Cripple Creek	4:00 pm
1	Arrive Colorado Springs	4:45 pm

All trains arrive and depart from the Santa Fe, Colorado & Southern station, Colorado Springs.

## MISSOURI PACIFIC

Effective June 1, 1914.

City Ticket Office, 123 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Phone Main 90.

Arrive	Depart
9:15 am—St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs	6:20 am
1:30 pm—Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison	6:20 pm
1:30 pm—Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Kansas City, Leavenworth	2:35 pm

## SANTA FE

Corrected to March 1, 1914.

Union Station, East Pike's Peak Avenue.

COLORADO SPRINGS TO DENVER

No.	To	Leaves
6	Colorado Springs	Denver
7	4:05 am	8:30 am
5	7:25 am	10:30 am
607	11:35 am	2:15 pm
11	12:50 pm	5:30 pm
11	3:00 pm	6:15 pm
601	4:10 pm	6:45 pm
3	5:50 pm	8:20 pm

DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS

No.	To	Leaves
6	Denver	Colorado Springs
604	3:30 am	6:20 am
12	3:30 am	10:30 am
2	12:15 pm	2:45 pm
610	3:30 pm	9:15 pm
16	4:45 pm	6:20 pm
6	7:45 pm	10:30 pm
8	11:30 pm	2:00 am

DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS

No.	To	Leaves
6	Denver	Colorado Springs
604	3:30 am	6:20 am
12	3:30 am	10:30 am
2	12:15 pm	2:45 pm
610	3:30 pm	9:15 pm
16	4:45 pm	6:20 pm
6	7:45 pm	10:30 pm
8	11:30 pm	2:00 am

DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS

610—Kansas City Limited connection

6—Kansas City and Chicago

C. C. HOYT, Passenger Agent.

Phone Main 103.

GAZETTE 50 CENTS A MONTH

**Denver and Back**  
**\$2.25**  
**Y**  
**1**  
**A**  
**\$2.25**  
**Colorado & Southern**  
 ACCOUNT  
 DEMOCRATIC STATE ASSEMBLY  
 NINETEEN MEETING COLORADO "OFFICIAL ASSOCIATION"  
 REPUBLICAN STATE ASSEMBLY  
 Tickets Good Going July 29, 30, August 1, 2, 3, 4  
 Limit August 7  
 Advance Sale Now on at City Office  
 110 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.  
 PHONE MAIN 104  
 Money Cheerfully Refunded to Purchasers of Tickets if Returned Unused

**RIGHT HON. THOMAS M'KINNON WOOD**  
 Armed with heavy horsewhips, two militant suffragettes made a violent attack on the Right Hon. Thomas McKinnon Wood, secretary of state for Scotland. They were later jailed after a stiff fight with policemen. The women threatened a hunger strike unless they are released in short order.



**KODAKS**  
Nos. 1 and 1A Jr.  
\$7.50, \$9.00 and \$11.00  
The New 3A Autograph,  
\$22.50  
Fresh Kodak Films.  
Expert Operator in Our Development and Printing Department  
**D.Y. Butcher Drug Co.**  
PHONES MAIN 90 AND 750  
CORNER OPPOSITE P. O.  
Quickest Delivery Service in This Town

**Delicious Candy**  
10c lbs.  
Just look at the variety you can get here at 40c a pound. It's just as pure as our more expensive chocolates and bonbons, but there's not so much work on it.  
There are four kinds of caramels, caramel roll, chocolate cream roll, divinity, fruit cake, nut loaf, maple loaf and maple and vanilla patties.  
They're all perfect in workmanship, rich in quality and truly delicious.  
Try them.

**BURGESS**  
PHONE MAIN EIGHTY-THREE  
112-114 N. Tejon St.

We have some very desirable used Grands, Solmers, Kurtzman, Brumbeik, etc. Your inspection invited.  
**Knight-Campbell's**  
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LICENSED EMBALMERS & FUNERAL DIRECTORS  
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Footwear for the whole family.  
**J. H. GARDNER SHOE CO.**

**HOT PAN ROLLS**  
for Lunch Today.  
**PHILIPS**  
111 E. Bijou

Photographic Portraits of the highest standard.  
**Limery's**  
Phone 41 Cascade and Kiowa

OUR FOUNTAIN—The coolest place in the city to satisfy that thirst.  
**The A. P. C.**  
CANDY STORE  
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**Fancy Poultry**  
Is something of which we have always made a specialty. When you want something better than usual in poultry you can always find it at our store, first because we dress it ourselves, and second because we always have a larger line to select from than you will find elsewhere.

**Sommers' Market**  
QUALITY MARKET GOODS  
112 E. TEJON ST.  
Call Main 114

**OPERA HOUSE**  
Five Splendid Reels  
and  
**Up-to-the Minute War News**  
Bulletins on the Screen every half hour commencing 11 a. m.  
**Adults 10c Children 5c**

**Austrian War Record--300 Yrs.**

1618 to 1645 Thirty years' war. Defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipzig, 1631; at Lutzen, 1632. Province of Pomerania seized. Beaten by French and compelled to make peace.  
1683—Defeated by the Turks. Emperor Leopold flees Vienna. Appeals to King John Sobieski of Poland. Sobieski defeats Turks under walls of Vienna and drives them back.  
1697—Austrian Prince Eugene defeats Turks at Zenta.  
1701-10—War of Spanish succession. Prince Eugene defeated French in Italy. Joined Marlborough and defeated French at Oudenarde, 1708, and Malplaquet, 1709.  
1717—Prince Eugene defeated Turks at Belgrade.  
1741—Frederick the Great takes province of Silesia from Austria. Defeated Austrians at Mollwitz.  
1755—Seven years' war. Frederick defeated Austrians at Prague.  
1757—Austrians defeated at Leuthen.  
1760 Austrians defeated at Torgu and Liegnitz.  
1762 Austrians defeated at Frieburg.  
1796 Austrians defeated by Napoleon at Lodi, Arcola, Rivoli. Driven out of Italy.  
1799 Austrians defeated by Moreau at Hohenlinden. By Massena at Zurich.  
1800 Defeated by Napoleon at Marengo.  
1805 Defeated by Lannes at Montebello.  
1806 Defeated at Austerlitz. Vienna taken by Napoleon.  
1808 Defeated at Eckmuhl. Defeated at Aspern and Essling. Defeated at Wagram. Vienna taken.  
1860 Defeated by Napoleon III, at Magenta and Solferino.  
1866 Seven weeks' war. Defeated by Prince Frederick and Von Moltke at Sadowa.

**Great Wars' Cost in Lives and Money**

Wars.	Duration in days.	Loss of life.	Cost in money.
England-France, 1793-1815	8,168	1,900,000	\$6,250,000,000
Crimean war, 1854-56	734	485,000	1,325,000,000
United States Civil war, 1861-65	2,456	656,000	3,700,000,000
France-Germany, 1870-71	405	290,000	1,580,000,000
Russia-Turkish, 1877-78	334	180,000	950,000,000
United States-Spanish war, 1898	101	2,910	*165,000,000
Boer war, 1899-1902	962	90,898	1,000,100,000
Russia-Japanese war, 1904-05	576	555,900	2,250,000,000
Balkan wars	302	145,500	200,000,000

\*United States only.

**ENGLAND TAKES CHARGE WIRELESS COMMUNICATION**

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The government has assumed control of all wireless transmission. The use of wireless by foreign vessels while in British territorial waters will be subject to such rules as may be made by the admiralty.  
The Times, in a special war edition today, says it is plain and acknowledged that the duty and interest of Great Britain, which consists in the support of France against attack by Germany and the preservation of neutrality of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg against German invasion, must be fulfilled.  
"There is no room for difference of opinion," the Times continues. "The prospect before the government is that of having to fight not only for its honor, but for self-preservation against an attack on the whole foundation on which the peace and civilization of Europe are based."

**Germany Says Invasion of Luxemburg Intended Only as Defensive Act**

LUXEMBURG, Aug. 2.—The minister of state of Luxemburg has received a telegram from the German imperial chancellor declaring the military measures taken by Germany do not constitute a hostile act against the grand duchy. They are simply measures, the chancellor stated, to protect a railroad connected with the German system against possible attacks by French troops. Luxemburg will be completely indemnified for any damage to its lines.

**CASIORIA**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Motor launches are to be used in China on the river Swatow.

**WILDFLOWER**  
EXCUSE  
On at 9 a. m. Home 5 p. m.  
\$1.00 every Day \$1.00

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PLUMBING & HEATING CO.  
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Hot Water, Steam, Gas, etc.  
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**U. S. WILL EXTEND HELPING HAND TO AMERICANS ABROAD**

State Department Can Send Money to All Stranded in Europe

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The United States government today extended a helping hand to more than 150,000 Americans who are stranded abroad without means of cashing their checks or letters of credit, owing to the financial stringency produced by the European war.  
Besides forwarding hundreds of telegrams to Americans through diplomatic channels, orders were sent by the state department to all consulates, legations and embassies to use every influence at their disposal to obtain money for citizens of the United States. All American diplomatic officers were instructed to exchange letters of credit or travelers' checks for "embassy checks" or certificates. These are issued by the authority of the United States government and Secretary Bryan said tonight he was confident "embassy checks" would be honored by railroads, steamship companies and hotels abroad.  
Deposit Funds in Washington.  
Relatives and friends of Americans in Europe can deposit funds with the state department in Washington and an equivalent sum will be advanced in an embassy check abroad. Americans devoid of funds will be given loans, just as was the case in Mexico. An emergency appropriation will be asked for to care for any deficiencies in this connection. Secretary Bryan expressed the view that there were enough ships running to care for Americans who desired to leave, but said if any emergency arose, every thing necessary would be done by the American government to assist them to return home.

The government has undertaken to persuade big steamship companies to have their agents in the United States accept checks or money for passage sent by friends here or to have them honor "embassy checks" abroad for steamship passage from European points.

Thousands Flock to England.  
State department advices showed that thousands of Americans in Europe had flocked to England. Telegrams by the score poured into the department from relatives and friends throughout the United States inquiring for Americans in Europe. Such telegrams were forwarded to European embassies and consulates. The most immediate concern of Americans in Europe is to obtain funds for sustenance. Although there are enough steamships now running to care for those who desire to leave, officials realize that as the war becomes more complicated the facilities will diminish. Inasmuch as the Washington government chartered steamships to take American refugees from Mexico, there is little doubt that appropriation for such purpose will be asked from congress.

Many of the Americans abroad are school teachers and anxious to get back before the end of this month for the opening of schools in September. Tourists, who carried just sufficient funds for their trip, find themselves in embarrassment because of the delay in steamship sailings and the expectation of a prolonged siege.

TOO LATE TO GET AWAY  
WANTED—Experienced bath and massage woman. Bijou Bath Parlor, 11 E. Bijou.

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PRIVATE AMBULANCE  
**Carrington**  
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FURNERAL DIRECTOR  
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Care Leave. Tourist's Cafe at 8 a. m. Phone 1111

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Mount Maniton Park  
The trip which includes a view of which every body is proud.

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AUTO CO.  
201 Bell St. and  
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Opposite Amuse

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**We Are Recommended**  
By some of the people of this town who know and appreciate service, who like things that are right, and who like to enjoy the prestige of trading here.

**The Paris-Wood Drug Co.**  
Acacia Hotel Bldg. TWO STORES Opera House Block  
Phone 572 Phone 401

**HAVE A HOME**  
Do not be a renter. There is no comfort like home comfort. We have a few desirable cottages and building lots for sale at mortgage prices and upon most favorable terms. Call soon and get particulars. THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 116 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

**THE BURNS**  
Continuing all week, with matinee Wednesday and Saturday. The Burns Players Present the Romantic Comedy, "THE PRINCE OF CASTLE."  
Introducing the Prince of Leading Men, THURSTON HALL.  
Prices, Night—25c, 50c, 75c. Curtain 8:30 sharp. Prices, Matinee 25c and 50c. Curtain 2:30 sharp. Boxoffice, Phone Main 200.

**CAVE OF THE WINDS**  
Manitou, Colo.  
ALL HOTELS, INFORMATION BUREAUS, AND FIFTY OTHER PLACES IN THIS CITY HAVE OUR SMALL FIVE FOOTED GET ONE WITHOUT FAIL ITS ALL EDUCATION

See **THE EMPRESS** First  
MONDAY'S SPECIAL FEATURE PROGRAM  
**THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY**  
Episode No. 7  
THE DOOM OF THE AUTO BANDITS  
AN ELEVENTH HOUR REFORMATION  
Key-See Two-Real Drama  
THIS TRULY SAID MUTUAL MOVIES MAKE TIME FLY

Car Fare 5c **ZOO** Car Fare 5c  
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BATHING Hot and Cold Water Swimming Pool  
Roller Coaster, Merry-Go-Round, Circle Shooting, Shoot-the-Chutes, Merry-Go-Round, Old Mill, Yacht-Club, Castle, Mercaderie.  
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